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The Daily Oregonian.

SHERRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1866.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The voters of the several counties of Oregon who have been and are in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the United States, against all opposition are respectfully invited to hold Conventions according to the usual customs for the election of Delegates to a Union State Convention to be held at Corvallis on the 28th day of March 1866, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Member of Congress, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and State Printer. We respectfully recommend the holding of County Conventions throughout the State on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1866, at which time Delegates to the State Convention can be selected. It is also recommended that the precinct meetings be held on the day, the 10th day of March. Delegates to the State Convention from each Judicial District, assembled at the time of holding said Convention, will nominate candidates for Judge and Prosecuting Attorney, where vacancies exist.

The several counties are entitled to send Delegates to the State Convention as follows

Baker	4	Lane	7
Benton	4	Linn	10
Clackamas	7	Marion	14
Clatsop	2	Multnomah	4
Coos	1	Polk	6
Curry	1	Tillamook	1
Columbia	1	Umatilla	5
Douglas	7	Union	5
Grant	5	Washington	8
Jackson	6	Wasco	11
Jo Daviess	12	Yamhill	5
Total	123.		

E. K. MOORES,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.
E. W. TRACY,
Secretary.

Reconstruction and First Principles.

Congress has a true appreciation of the situation. The action of the loyal members of both Houses shows that they properly understand the state of the country and know the course to take to restore the Revolted States on safe and just principles to their constitutional relations with the Government. Congress has no chimerical theory of reconstruction which it resolves to carry out at the hazard of the national safety. It goes straight at the question before it, acting and resolved to act all along up to the exigencies and requirements of the case. The reconstruction policy which the legislative branch of the Government shall at length on sound practical principles, and is dictated by a wise regard for the present and future. The speedy restoration of the Union could be if left on such conditions as the ringleaders of the rebellion have chosen to dictate; but Congress is decidedly of opinion that if the people of the insurgent States want to recover the rights they have forfeited, they must yield to the Government instead of presumptuously asking the Government to yield to them. If they wish to be represented in Congress they must send men who are loyal and who have not imbrued their hands in blood to overthrow the Government. It is no insult of Congress that those States are now unrepresented. The fault is their own in that they have not sent men to Washington who are pure from the taint of treason and who can take an oath that they had no connection with the rebellion.

It is monstrous that anybody should be so incensed as to argue that the legislative branch of the Government has no right to deal with the grave subjects connected with the final restoration of the Union. Yet many of those who take this position are the very persons who for years have condemned Executive usurpation in the loudest terms. For Abraham Lincoln was subjected to a storm of the most violent and abusive censure because he did not wait for the action of Congress in relation to many of great national importance, but when Congress was in session took it upon himself to do the whole work of restoring the Union and to settle in his own way all the prerogatives of the different branches of the Government, those same men have been about and applaud his action. As to the interval at their products, there is the most complete inconsistency in the motives by which it is prompted. In the first case the President was to gain time for the rebels and time for them to do their work, in the present case the object is to do them the service of shielding them from the consequences of their crimes.

It is intended now "to put the Rebels where they were" from the very first, and probably two or three Rebel States will be admitted into Congress much as our Democratic friends say they are loyal and have been all the while. The people will be highly grateful in favor of this action by Congress. We want Southern men admitted who will represent those States and uphold loyal men. There is no class of men in the Union who do not cordially go for the reversal of all Rebel laws from the States lately in revolt, just as soon as it can be safely done. There is no one but who would rejoice to see them penitently loyal men to Congress. The whole country would hail with delight such action on the part of the South. Both Houses of Congress would throw wide their doors and freely and gladly give them seats within their halls. But they will not admit those of the Southern Nations who have been traitors in the Field. Rebels now waiting at Washington will not get seats in the present Congress. Nor will their friends be admitted because they are a majority of men from those States now there. When the people of Congress assemble the loyal North will elect nearly or quite two-thirds of the members. If this be true, we can beat the Copperheads and their allies of Southern forces upon it. The Union party will oppose the repeal of the "test oath" and the admission of rebels into Congress. To this point we stand, let it mean what some may.

This action of Congress simplifies the whole question as to Reconstruction. The position which the loyal majority has taken is wholly unobjectionable. It regards with the lately expressed views of the President, and will support the Government of the whole Union freely. The States lately in revolt can be restored to their positions with the Government of the nation as they will to have it so. All they have to do is their own conduct. Only such men as are patriotic and true to the Union party, and in favor of the Union party will get in to the Halls of Representatives and Senators therein, which is for the best to see the party succeed.

"Reconstruction Principles" vs. Fifty Lashes.

The Albany Journal, last week chaffed Jimmy O'Meara with having sold out the regular Confederates of Oregon for sundry twenties, in the current coin of this "tyrannical, abolition Government," said funds being procured upon his favorable declaration by that pink of honesty, J. C. Avery, of Corvallis. O'Meara is to fly up on President Johnson, or at least to rear very softly, till it can be ascertained definitely whether President Johnson is going to somersault himself out of the Union party into the embraces of those affiliated with Avery who at one time hunted him out of Texas. Avery thinks he will—O'Meara doubts. Avery replies that while the event hangs in equilibrium, the Confederate Democrats of Oregon can't be depended on to go the whole Confederate pandemonium; O'Meara is disposed to trust them for that and affects to despise such shilly-shallying. But then Avery is very persuasive and so are his U. S. twenties. O'Meara begins to melt down and to see it somewhat in the new light. Democratic principles are eternal—so O'Meara says. U. S. gold is scarce—so O'Meara has oft times found it; and this view of the case, and the promise that if Johnson fails to make the said somersault, Avery will consent to let him loose again, decides O'Meara that Democratic "landmarks" and Democratic principles are for the present hardly as valuable as Abolition loaves. The *State Journal* says the twenties are working, as may be seen by the softly roaring tone of the *Confederate Democrat* for the last week or two.

The *Westminster* is exercised in relation to a [illegible] that certain parties are "engineering" for the [illegible] of Fort Dalles.

By Overland Telegraph.

[SITUATED TO THE OREGONIAN.]

DATES TO MARCH 3.

The Eight-Hour Movement—Jeff. Davis Surprised Again; General News.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of mechanics held last evening resolved to support the eight hour movement, and to ask the Senate petitions to that effect.

The *Herald's* Washington letter says the statement that Jeff. Davis pretended to be surprised that the national salute which was fired on February 22d, should include no guns for each of the lately rebellious States.

Confederate dates of January last state that election hundred deaths from cholera. Letters dated January 14th say three negroes were hanged, and that quite an appearance in Dominica. Shipping was scarce at Havana.

Vera Cruz advices to February 7th give a list of imperial successes, principally in Michoacan, where 1,000 of Juarist troops were defeated with great loss and dispersed.

The Cabinet will not be Disrupted.

NEW YORK March 2.—The *Times* Washington special dispatch says: The President is fully sustained by his Cabinet, and there will be no disruption.

Official Decapitation—The President shows his "Pluck"—Mrs. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON March 1.—Mrs Jane G. Swisshelm was dismissed from a clerkship in the Quartermaster General's office on Monday, for using language disrespectful to the President, in a little weekly paper edited by herself.

At the request of Mrs Lincoln the Treasurer of the United States has invested the amount of $22,000 voted by Congress, in 5-29 bonds.

Important Discussion in the House.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: The principal feature of the proceedings of Congress yesterday was the discussion of Bingham's Constitutional Amendment, in the House. Mr. Davis, of New York, a moderate Republican, spoke for an hour and a half against it, taking in some sort the ground occupied by the President. His main and important objection was, that the interests of the whole nation, ought not to be legislated upon while eleven States were unrepresented. He urged the policy of action between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, and announced himself an admirer of the President and his general line of policy.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont followed in a very brief speech, in favor of the proposition, and spoke with force and clearness.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, closed the debate, answering the objection urged against the amendment, saying it was nothing more or less than a proposition to give Congress power to enforce the guarantees of the bill of rights. He deeply deplored delay, and demanded that the issues of the hour be met in a manly and resolute spirit. One brave stand that would command itself to the moral sense of the people would be worth fifty makeshifts.

After the close of the debate there followed one of those little scenes for which the House has of late been so remarkable. It grew out of a point of order made by Raymond, of New York, and for twenty minutes or more there was sharp sparring, in which about a dozen members took part. Even so good a parliamentarian as Gen. Banks was overruled, and Hale, one of the new members, carried the day and won the laurels. Considerable consultation has been held for two or three days on this amendment, and as a result of which it seems apparent that it could not be carried by the requisite two-thirds vote at present. Many Republicans are opposed to it on principle, and many think it expedient not to make any more amendments until the Senate has acted on one or both of those which have already been sent to it. Perhaps it may also be added, there is a growing feeling that amendments may be overdone. At all events it was certain that this amendment could not pass the House at present and Mr. Conkling, of New York, therefore moved to put it over till Tuesday, April 24. Before a vote could be taken on this motion, Kerdrigr, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the whole matter on the table indefinitely, but the motion was defeated by 41 to 110. The question was taken on Conkling's motion, which was carried by 123 to 57.

Minnesota Sustains Congress.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Minnesota Legislature adopted on the resolutions by a strict party vote, that it is to Congress that the people look for a true reconstruction policy, and we rely upon his firmness and wisdom in the present exigency of public affairs. Resolutions sustaining the President were tabled by a party vote. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to day.

Wisconsin Protests against the President's Policy.

MADISON, March 1.—The Wisconsin Legislature adopted the following:

Resolved, That whereas, we have witnessed with gratitude the noble and devoted patriotism manifested by President Johnson during the dark days of the rebellion we should be guilty of ingratitude, base and unpatriotic in withholding our confidence from one who has so nobly and faithfully performed the duties of his exalted position; and that we view the veto of the Freedmen's Bill, by the General Government, as a blow at the life of the Republic, and we hereby instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their utmost exertions to secure the passage of said bill over the veto.

Resolved, That we most cordially welcome and appreciate the services of Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have so promptly asserted the right of Congress to judge for itself when and in what manner it will admit members from the States lately in the power of the rebels, and earnestly requests them to firmly resist the admission of Representatives from such States until peace is fully restored, and until the people of such State have positively guaranteed equal and exact justice to all men of whatever race or color.

Passage of Important Measures.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Congressional Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the House and Senate to the Freedmen's Bill, have agreed upon the following: That the Bureau shall continue for two years from the passage of the act, and that the provisions of the act shall be extended over the States lately in rebellion, as they may be restored to their full relations to the Government. That the President may establish military jurisdiction over any State or part of a State lately in rebellion, after the restoration of civil authority therein, so far as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of persons, and the punishment of crimes. That the President may withhold the writ of habeas corpus in any case where he deems it necessary for the public safety. That the Bureau shall have power to seize and hold property abandoned or forfeited to the United States, and to lease or sell the same, and to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the collection of rents and profits of such property, and the same shall be paid into the Treasury, subject to the claims of the owners, who may prove their title to the property, and receive the proceeds of the sale or rents, less the necessary charges. That the Bureau shall have power to hear and determine the claims of loyal refugees and freedmen to the use of forty acres of land within the limits of the abandoned plantations assigned to them during the occupancy of the country by the military forces of the United States, and to make provision for the payment of such claims out of the proceeds of such abandoned property. That the Bureau shall have power to take charge of and dispose of all property which has been or may be turned over to it by officers of the military forces of the United States, and all moneys and property in the hands of any officer or person which may belong to the Bureau, or which may have been taken from the late rebels by the military forces, and not disposed of by sale or otherwise, shall be turned over to the Bureau. That the Bureau shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and shall report to the President, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of each session, the moneys received and disbursed, the number of persons to whom land has been assigned, the number of acres, and the amount of property restored to former owners, and all moneys due and unpaid, and such other facts as may be necessary to exhibit the condition of the Bureau. That the Bureau shall have power to appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to fix their salaries. That the Bureau shall have power to establish temporary hospitals and asylums for the relief of destitute freedmen and refugees, and to provide for the education of their children. That the Bureau shall have power to appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to fix their salaries. That the Bureau shall have power to establish temporary hospitals and asylums for the relief of destitute freedmen and refugees, and to provide for the education of their children.

Report against Claim for Damages.

WASHINGTON March 3.—The House Committee on Claims have reported against paying damages inflicted during Early's raid against Washington in the summer of 1864 when it will be remembered the Blades' house was burned etc. The claim amounted to $345,000. It had been scrutinized by military commissioners and the validity established by the Court of Claims.

Protection to be afforded to Emigrants on the Plains.

ST LOUIS, March 2.—Pike has been ordered to raise a guard for safety of travelers and trains crossing the Plains. Fort Ridgely and Abercrombie are lodges in Sioux posts free from Indians. All trains from Minnesota River, upper Missouri Yellowstone, Black Hills and Powder River regions. Fort Kearney is the rendezvous for trains to Denver. Fort Laramie and Platte River route. Fort Riley for trains to New Mexico and Colorado by Smoky Hill or the Arkansas River route. At these posts all trains will be organized and equipped for duty and no train of less than twenty two wagons and thirty armed men under a properly appointed captain, will be allowed to pass. The same requirements will be required of return trains. The commanders of all military posts are required to help set all trains and compliance with these orders. Military escorts will be furnished where necessary and in case of attack prompt assistance will be given. Travelers will not be permitted to cross the Indians except in accordance with this plan.

Fenian Affairs.

NEW YORK March 3.—The *Express* says: It is reiterated at the Fenian headquarters to-day that nearly all the millions of men are ready to move for the liberation of Ireland upon the word. Arms are daily being received and are said to have joined since that day. The same paper has a report on good authority that negotiations are now in progress at Washington to learn from the United States Government their recognition as a power. Sir Frederick Bruce has it is stated protested against any such application being received in departments of the United States Government. The central council have issued orders to the organization to act in strict accordance with the United States neutrality laws. The meeting of the Senate to-morrow is expected to be very large. Eight stands for speakers are to be erected in the grounds. Gen. Naglle has resigned as Centre on account of professional duties.

Stocks and Money Market.

NEW YORK March 3.—The *Evening Commercial* says the money market remains quiet. The miscellaneous list generally weak. Government securities are still strong and in good demand. There are rather more applications for discounts. The dry goods auctions are supplying a good amount of paper, which is taken at 10 per cent. The prospect is that the supply of this class of paper will largely exceed anything ever seen since 1857. Gold continues weak, owing to the large sales of gold brought from the Government. The current demand and price this morning touched 135¾. The shipment of specie to-day is very light $75,000, that of the week amounting to $25,452.

Straws from Bridging Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on the Bridging of Broadway at crowded points, met this P M. Several plans were presented. The estimated cost of the bridges of iron, were stated to be from two to fifteen thousand dollars each.

Maximilian Offers Bounties to Sailing Vessels under the Mexican Flag.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Maximilian has issued a decree granting bounties to all vessels sailing under the Mexican flag, of eight dollars per ton to those built in Mexico; four dollars per ton to those nationalized by Mexican law making voyages beyond America, and two dollars per ton to those making voyages to the United States, West Indies, South America and Central America.

California News Robbery by Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO March 6.—Jno. Quinn, a factory man at Lagoon, was attacked by a party of soldiers on the corner of Bryant and Broadway streets, about daylight yesterday morning, and stripped of nearly all his clothings. Officer Dunn, who lives in the neighborhood hearing his cries for help, got out of bed and ran to his assistance, shortly succeeding in capturing Sir A. Barnes. After his arrest, he volunteered to show his confederates, provided he could go to the Presidio and point them out; so officers Rees and Dana took him to the barracks, when he designated M. Evans and Wm. Farren as the guilty ones. They were all brought into town and the charge of highway robbery entered against them. They belong to the West Cavalry.

Mechanics' Institute Election.

The annual election of officers of the Mechanics' Institute takes place to-day. The polls opened at 12 M., and will close at 9 P. M. There is a sharp contest between the supporters of the regular ticket, headed by H. J. Booth, and the opposition ticket, headed by Chas. M. Plum, and the issue is doubtful.

Incorporations.

The certificate of the incorporation of Tiger Engine has been filed in the County Court. Trustees, M. H. Searing, Jas. B. Mitchell and Wm. F. Lovell. Capital stock $10,000. Its objects are assisting and supporting the real estate and depositing charities to active members of the Company.

Chas. H. Carroll, an insolvent miner, has an application in bankruptcy today. He is in debt $15,000 with assets to meet his obligations.

Raid of the Bank House Robbers.

Judge Pratt has fixed the bail of John Mitk and John O'Grady, who are charged with having robbed the Bank House safe of $7,500, each case.

Owing to the illness of Judge Pratt, the 12th District Court is not in session to-day, and the trial of Meeks' case is postponed until to-morrow.

Market—Decline in Gold.

Overland telegrams announce a decline in gold in New York on Saturday to 135½ under sales on Government account. The supply is said to be in excess of demand hence the depression. Sterling exchange steady at 108½ for best Bankers' bills. Legal tenders to our market heavy. Very little disposition to dispose in gold with liberal operations in currency. Sixes of '74. National Bank notes are quoted at 71¾ and 74.

Mining Stocks.

Mining stocks, with the exception of Hall & Hoard, which reached 62¢, were quiet yesterday, with a shading of speculative movement. In Ophir, Belcher, Crown Point and Gould & Curry little is said, showing better developments. The advance in Crown Point from 60 to 65. Confidence $20; Belcher $10@$20; Gould & Curry $11; Savage $10; Ophir $8; Imperial and Golden Fotosi, each $5; Ophir $135.

The Markets.

Petroleum is offered freely and the market seems to be weak. 40 cases sold private. Round lots can be bought for 32 cts or less. 50 barrels sold on private terms. Crude sells at 50 cts. Pure sperm is in lots of 10 pipes, sold at 92 50. Sold at 92 cases. Port sugar there is firm, steady at 9 cts for No. 12, with sales of 500 half barrels at about the price ruling for cases last day. Rice advanced for China. Light supplies at the shipping ports, and ales at 7 cts per lb. have improved the tone in the market, and there is more inquiry. We hear of no change in the range at 9@9½ cash, and other transactions the particulars of which we have not learned. Whiskey is an improved demand for Rye. The sales include 50 barrels and 75 half barrels old rye offered at 35 50. Freights—American ship *Fleet Wing*, 827 tons, has been chartered for Boston at or about 24s, custary. Nourse's bark is fully advanced for the China trade, with some inquiry for the Hawaiian Islands. We quote superfine half sacks, per barrel, at 25 50@27 50; number one do at 25 50@27 50; outside country brands sell at 25 per barrel off. Wheat—the market rules in favor of the buyer, and the demand is limited. Sales 1,000 sacks good shipping at 2 10; No. 2 range from 2 10@2 10 per 100 pounds. Barley—There is little demand for those nationalized by Mexican law making voyages beyond America, and two dollars per ton to those making voyages to the United States, West Indies, South America and Central America.

Caledonia News Robbery by Soldiers.

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CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates.....73½@74
New York Gold Quotations.....135½

THE INDIANS OF IDAHO.—We learn from Mr. William Gates, who is now in the city from Snake river, at the mouth of the Boise, where the new steamer of the O. F. S. Company is being constructed, that the Indians in the region of Owyhee have of late become very troublesome. The [illegible] of Owyhee, having determined to do battle for their own protection, Government failing to assist them, have offered bounties for scalps, and will richly close work of it. The organization has already [illegible] for their own protection. [illegible] to call Kalo, or Kalaoloia," for arms and [illegible] but Kalo [illegible] it was "heathenous," and [illegible] that the whites [illegible] the red devils [illegible] white scalps. He should learn that treating [illegible] the whites in that vicinity before they are effectually [illegible] is a vain folly. There has never been anything done to bring the Indians to terms there since the [illegible] of Snake River, when they were effectually routed by the [illegible] of Boise Basin and surrounding country. For two years or more the Indians were shy of the whites, after [illegible] them, at last time. We are glad [illegible] Owyhee organization is composed of men [illegible] action in regard to these things, and [illegible] leads on the previous occasion. The report that Mr. [illegible] had driven Mr. Gates and his men away from their work, on the steamer is all incorrect. [illegible] came very near them, but at no time were [illegible] and the boat will be in readiness [illegible] The machinery will nearly all be in, and [illegible] ready to run, when she is launched.

U. S. DIST. COURT.—Monday, March 5, 1866.—The following persons were empaneled and sworn as Grand Jury: H B Morse, foreman; A P [illegible], O W Murray, O Bixby, B Q Tucker, S E Barr, [illegible] Coffin, John Carr, Samuel Goff, Richard White, J M [illegible], W J Robinson, Frank Cooper, [illegible] Johnson, [illegible], steamboat [illegible] Court adjourned until the first Monday in [illegible] next, or at such other time as may be ordered by the [illegible] Court. Settled and dismissed: United States vs. Jacob Mayer, [illegible] in making oath to lease returns. [illegible] vs. one trial by jury: Dalrymple Strang, James McKay [illegible] Ward, William L Overton, James Flaherty [illegible] H. Glickenger, Chas. Brown, [illegible]. The case was stated in the [illegible] and a part of the evidence of the Government, when the Court adjourned until this [illegible] morning.

[illegible] day the down [illegible] at the wharf [illegible] the steamer, a squaw with a [illegible] had some down with the train, made [illegible] the regular trip of the day. She was [illegible] as usual after the passengers [illegible] the train had run down the grade [illegible] the [illegible]. The squaw at the [illegible] two cars, [illegible] of the train and was run over, [illegible] and the wheels [illegible] had both [illegible] in two [illegible] the knee, [illegible] joint. The sight presented was a sad [illegible] of the child by lifeless, its head smashed [illegible] a wheel of the car. The [illegible] never [illegible] and went back on the [illegible] will receive attention. [illegible] the [illegible] in charge of the [illegible]

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[illegible] the [illegible] steamer [illegible] left Canby's wharf in the city last evening, [illegible] she was advertised to sail at [illegible] was delayed until the time stated, [illegible] large crowd had collected on the wharf, [illegible] it was raining quite hard, the multitude [illegible] to stay under the lee of the upper [illegible] and [illegible] to see how the [illegible] would look off in the river. The *Montpelier* [illegible] Portland, the steamer Wells, Fargo [illegible] about one hundred [illegible] and a [illegible] they left [illegible] of the past [illegible] carry a cargo of freight, as [illegible] 1,400 boxes of fruit, 182 cases [illegible] 30 barrels of [illegible] 114 [illegible] and [illegible] 25 boxes [illegible] 10 [illegible] 2 [illegible] hand-[illegible] a private Branch from here into [illegible] in this city from Idaho to [illegible] the [illegible] proved to be the [illegible] character of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] of the sub- [illegible] a good thing for the country, but has been [illegible] Wells, it will be recollected, [illegible] 1860, and [illegible] to the [illegible] to be [illegible] Chief [illegible] [illegible] and the last will be in readiness [illegible] The machinery will nearly all be in, and [illegible] ready to run, when she is launched.

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[illegible] of

Castles in the Air.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

"But there is yet a region of the clouds
Unseen from the low earth. Beyond the veil
Of those dark shadowy rolling through the sky
Its mountain summits glisten in the sun—
The realm of Castles in the Air. The fair
Of man doth never tread those lofty piles
But there his will leaves nothing to be wished
Of bodily regions. Here he smiles with delight
And thinks he stands for a lifetime of all to insist,
Glorious boy as the first of earth's children!
And equal was with for no kindred mind
Than ever sliked the pile, and my guide
And led me a shining to the self-same sight
That overlooked in later years the abut in
By the great hills of all subdued. Now I left it
The Castle-builders. Then I looked and I
The vale was filled with shadowy forms, that bore
Each a white wand, with which they touched the banks
Of mist beside them, and at once arose,
Obedient to their wish, the walls and domes
Of stately palaces, Gothic or Greek
Or such as in the land of Mahlomet
Uplift the crescent, or in forms more strange,
Border the ancient Inlus, or behold
Their gilded fabrics mirrored in the lakes
Of China—yet of simpler majesty
And gorgeously adorned. Tall portl ves
Sprang from the ground, the eye pursued afar
Their salomades, that lessened to a point
In the faint distance. Terraces that as sang back
Each other's beauty, and the sculptured wall
Was there before us. Dwelling, field and brook,
Dark wood and flowery garden, were blue lakes,
And bustling city, and noble human forms.
All air had melted into that pale sea.
Of hilmy vapor rolling round my feet.

Northern Pictures of the War.

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL STUART'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

Colonel Von Brocke, Stuart's Chief of Staff, contributes to *Blackwood's Magazine*, his sketches of events in the Southern army, portions of which we have republished from time to time. One last extracts detailed the manner in which General Pope's headquarters were captured in August, 1862, near Catlett's Station, he himself barely escaping. During the first day's fighting of the second battle of Bull Run, which soon followed, the Southern forces made large captures of arms and stores from us. Colonel Von Brocke thus refers to the

DIVISION OF THE BOOTY.

The quantity of booty was very great, and the variety of luxuries absolutely incredible. It was exceedingly amusing to see here a ragged fellow rummaging himself with a box of pickled oysters or paté de foie gras; there another cutting into sardines or anchovies, or emptying a bottle of champagne, while hundreds were engaged in opening packages of books and pictures and other clothing, and filling themselves with articles of apparel to replace their own tattered garments. The former, with a good degree of persuasion, were at once overawed by the quartermaster and placed under a strong guard, to avert the consequences of immoderate indulgence. There was a good deal of jealousy between Jackson's artillery and our own with regard to the disposition that was to be made of the captured horses.

Among other prizes of this description we had taken a Federal quartermaster's wagon, one of those large gaudily painted vans drawn always by four excellent horses, and General Stuart desired me to trot rapidly over with the wagon to our reserve artillery, asking the horses for the use of the battery, and dispose of the contents for the benefit of the whole division. I threw the four best horses we could find in the enemy's stables into the traces, and drove off with a pair of them myself, and a glorious flower made sweet the air.

I looked, and I exulted; yet I longed
For Nature's grander aspects, and I gilled
The wagon out again; and then arose
Wide hall and wide, of odorous pine and fir,
And every noble tree that casts the leaf
In Autumn. Paths that wound between the stems
Led through the solid shades to twilight glens,
To thundering torrents and white waterfalls,
And skies of lovely lakes, and sky between
Their clifts. Above the trees were seen
Gray piles, like and walls of splintered rock.
Such were the castles in the vale.
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Not long his glory lasts. Dense rolls away
Beneath the through the clouds and turret lean
Are folded up, prepared for flight, and stream
In wisps scrawl through the empty air.
Forward, the wishful builder, dispos
It trains of drifting rack. A brief despair
Mastering but the want is in his hand,
Shudders turns him to his task again
Behind said the fair being at my side,
Now has made himself a disdain.
See the bright skirts of a cloud that lay
Still in the golden sunshine, and has found
The bubble in his forehead! See again,
How from these vapors he calls up a host
Whirlwinds and banners! A great multitude
Gather and bow before him with bare heads.
To the four winds his mess agers go forth,
And bring him back earth's homage From the ground
Another calls a winged lineage, such
As poets give to Fame, who, to her us with
Putting a silver trumpet, blows abroad
A loud, harmonious summons to the world,
And all the listening nations shout his name.
Another yet, apart from all the rest,
Casting a fearful glance from side to side,
Is by the sleeve caught by wealth. Beneath his wand
A glittering pile grows up, ingots and bars
Of massive gold, and coins on which earth's kings
Have stamped their symbols." As these words were said,
The north wind blew again across the vale,
And lo! the b s drown flew off in mist;
The host of cloud rode headlong to the west,
Torn by the angry blast; the form of Fame
T the long arms in air, and rode the wind
A jagged cloud; the glittering pile of gold
Grew pale and flowed in gray rock away.
Then there were sobs and tears from those whose work
The wind had scattered, some had flung themselves
Upon the ground in grief, and some stood fixed
In blank bewilder s, and none looked on
U as at a pageant of the stage
But by hidden by the curtain's fall.
"Take thou this wand," my bright companion said,
I took it from her hand, and with it touched
The knolls of snow-white mist, and they grew green
With lush, tlddy herbage.
A brook leaped forth, and dashed and sparkled by;
And shady walks through shrubberies cool and close
Wandered, and where, upon the open grounds,
The peaceful twilight lay, a vineyard spread
The ripe clusters; and from boughs that drooped
Be. ch fruit loaded and several sized its fruit.
And the olive, set with many a pl herb
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Wide hall and wide, of odorous pine and fir,
And every noble tree that casts the leaf
In Autumn. Paths that wound between the stems
Led through the solid shades to twilight glens,
To thundering torrents and white waterfalls,
And skies of lovely lakes, and sky between
Their clifts. Above the trees were seen
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Such were the castles in the vale.
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Each a white wand, with which they touched the banks
Of mist beside them, and at once arose,
Obedient to their wish, the walls and domes
Of stately palaces, Gothic or Greek
Or such as in the land of Mahlomet
Uplift the crescent, or in forms more strange,
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Their gilded fabrics mirrored in the lakes
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whose several hundred of them had been received. It may have been that the enemy by accident fired too high, or they may have mistaken this group of men for a body of our troops, but suddenly a heavy fire was concentrated upon this point, and it was indeed a unkenning sight to see shot and shell strike among those, shell after shell, upon the dense mass of sufferers, who, without exception shattered or lacerated by ghastly wounds, their own friends for the ng guns they had to endure,

SHARP SHOOTING.

The next day, August 30, the second battle was fought. The following things other incidents, are related of it by the w of Colonel cavalry op

On our right was a brigade Al my regiment, consisting with great Johnson's (previously), Colonel Hood (cousin of his Texas marksmen detailed to me, and with alacrity and pleasure to who moved to the enterprise crawling through this excitin and along the fences with the cap the highest points, in a manner that might have encouraged any of the gloriest Indians on the earth. Among my riflemen one had been cut to me on the best shot, who, was a Prussian by birth, but who had lived for many years on the prairies of Texas. He was the first to fire. Raising his rifle, he said to me with a certain pride a smile lighting up his brown weather beaten features. "Now, Major, you shall see what an old Prussian can do." An instant afterward the crack of the rifle was heard, and the foremost of the Federals rolled in the dust, then a second victim fell, pierced by the bullet of another Texan, and the bold body of Federal cavalry galloped off, amid the tumultuous shouts of Hood's men, and of our own cavalry and cannoneers, who had been looking on with great interest. Unfortunately we could not lay hold of the riderless horses which rapidly followed their vanishing companions, but nothing could prevent my Texans from getting their spoils from the dead—a booty, in their opinion, richly merited by them.

RELATIVE LOSSES.

No official report of our losses at the second Bull Run battle have ever been given to the public. After describing the second day's conflict, which ended disastrously to us, Von Brocke thus sums up the losses

It was exceedingly unfortunate for the Confederates that the battle had been commenced so late in the afternoon, as two hours more of daylight would have rendered the result of the day yet more disastrous to the Federal army. Their loss, however, during the several days' fighting, which terminated with the battle of Groveton, had been immense, amounting to at least 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, 30 pieces of artillery, about 40,000 of small arms, many standards, and uncounted stores of ammunition and provisions. The Yankee troops were totally demoralized, and had lost all confidence in their commanding General, and the Government at Washington, not less than the people of the whole North, looked with the greatest horror and anxiety into the future. Our loss had also been heavy—estimated in the last battle at 8,000 killed and wounded.

Many a noble fellow breathed his last sigh for the South on the slippery blights of Groveton. The little military family of our own staff had specially to grieve for the loss of one of our number—Captain Hardeman Stuart, nephew of our general, who had charge of the signal corps of our cavalry. Poor Stuart, having been surprised with his party on the morning of the 29th by a party of Federal horse, was only able to escape with two of his men, leaving their apparatus and horses behind. Reaching the Confederate lines on foot, just as the battle was commencing, and not being able to render more important service, these three heroes seized each one of the muskets which had been thrown down in large numbers by the enemy in their retreat, and joined the ranks of the Eighth Mississippi infantry, which were just moving at a double quick toward the Groveton Heights. There they fell in glorious combat together, after the regiment had captured several of the enemy's batteries.

We had fought on the field of battle, and were occupied during the great part of the night in carrying water to the wounded and otherwise ministering to the wants of the sufferers to the extent of our ability.

MEETING OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Upon the day following, General Fitz Lee, who commanded a brigade of cavalry, contrived to make prisoners of a good portion of the 2d United States cavalry. We again quote:

Fitz Lee had been a lieutenant in the 2d United States cavalry before the war, and he was greatly delighted at making prisoners in this way of many of his old comrades. The officers gave their parole not to escape, and were treated by us with the utmost courtesy, being allowed to ride their own horses, and accompany our staff at the head of the column. They had served in former days both with Fitz Lee and Stuart; and it was curious, as an illustration of the war, to hear these quondam companions-in-arms talking and laughing over the olden time.

THE KILLING OF GENERAL KEARNEY.

I well remember the Hon hearted Kearney, of New Jersey, was killed a few nights subsequently, when making a reconnaissance at the head of his troops. Von Brocke thus alludes to the affair:

I met Jackson and Stuart, who had been summoned to the front by the firing and the halting of the column. Old Stonewall made his dispositions with his usual celerity. He ordered Stuart to move along the byroads towards Fairfax Court House, and ascertain whether the Federals were only making a demonstration, or if this was a general advance. For himself, he was determined to stop the further advance of the Yankees at once; and before we had turned off into the dark, narrow path through the woods, the leading division of his corps had formed line of battle, and, advancing at double quick, was soon hotly engaged with the enemy.

Jackson's fight became a sanguinary one, but the Federals were driven back with heavy loss, leaving behind them their dead and wounded, and one thousand of their number as prisoners in our hands. Among their dead were two generals, one of whom, the famous warrior Phil Kearney, had years before left an arm on one of the battlefields of Mexico. His body was respectfully taken care of, and sent with all military honors into the Federal lines under flag of truce the next day.

A FEMALE STAFF OFFICER.

General Stuart established his headquarters at the house of a citizen whose daughter he had previously known, and regarded as a young lady of very ardent patriotism. Her subsequent conduct did not justify this opinion. In a playful, imprudent manner, the General had bestowed upon her a sort of honorary commission upon his staff, which caused her to be arrested at a somewhat later period by the Federal authorities, but long before the termination of the war she managed to marry a Yankee officer, and took the oath of allegiance to the Northern Government thus doubly discrediting the title of Virginian.

ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF "STONEWALL."

After half an hour's rest, Stuart requested me to ride with him to the headquarters of General Jackson, who had bivouacked only a few miles from the Court House. A rapid gallop soon accomplished the distance, and we arrived just in time to partake of his simple supper, consisting of coffee and corn bread. At the conclusion of repast, the night being already far advanced, we accepted General Jackson's invitation to sleep for the few hours till dawn beneath his small tent fly. Wearied out by the exertions of the previous day, I was still deeply wrapped in slumber when I felt the pressure of a slight touch on my shoulder, and a mild voice said to me: "Major it is time to rise and start." Before I was yet fully awake, my caller placed a basin of water and a towel on a camp-stool near my head, and continued, "Now, Major, wash quickly a cup of coffee is waiting for you, your horse is saddled, and I you must be off at once."

To my utter surprise, I now discovered that my attentive servitor was the great stonewall himself—the light in which had been given by the iron hand, and the soft voice was that which had been heard in the short energetic sentences so often amid the tumult of battle. I shall never forget the smile that broke over his kindly face at my amazement in recognizing him

A RIDE THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

The part of Virginia through which we were passing abounds with delicious peaches, and as this fruit was just ripening it was a very grateful attention in the proprietors of the different farms and orchards on the r ads to invite us to partake of it freely. At one point of our day's march there came out to the highway, from a neighboring mansion, which was decorated with the Confederate flag a little cavalcade, consisting of an old gentleman with gray hair, and three very pretty daughters. Galloping up to the column the old gentleman addressed himself more especially to Stuart, begging that he would be good enough to point out the famous cavalry leader whom he and his fair daughters were so anxious to see. Stuart, after having maintained for a time his incognito, at last acknowledged that he was himself the man, and the surprise of the *pater familias*, and the blushing confusion of the young ladies amused us not a little. They all insisted upon our stopping for a short time at their house, where lunch can had been prepared for the General and staff and I must admit that, in my breakfastless condition, I awaited Stuart's consent, which was only hesitatingly given, with some impatience.

Soon after this we witnessed a most touching scene. At the portico of a modest, cheerful dwelling I was roadside, three stood, as we rode along, an elderly lady in deep mourning, who held by the hand a fair haired boy of about fifteen years of age and who asked of the General that she might be permitted to bless our battle flag. Having invoked the favor of Heaven upon our colors in a manner as earnest as it was unaffected, she told us that she was a widow, who had lost already two sons in the war but that she was ready to sacrifice her last child for the sacred cause of her country. The eyes of the boy brightened up and his lests were clenched at this, and tears fell down on our beards as we turned the heads of our horses toward the passing column.

During the afternoon we rode over the ground, in the immediate neighborhood of Dranesville, where Stuart, in the year 1861, had fought his first fight. He showed me with pleasure the different positions which he and the enemy had occupied, and explained how differently he would have acted at that time had he been favored with the benefit of his present experience.

We camped in and around Dranesville, our head quarters being established in the apple garden of a hotel in the centre of the village. Here for the first time since we had left Hanover Court House, were we enabled to reinforce our very ill-dilapidated wardrobe from our long missed portmanteaus, which we found in the wagons belonging to the cavalry staff. The following day was one of strange blessed, uninterrupted quietude at Dranesville, the first day of rest after three weeks of continuous hard fighting.

I have no power to convey the feeling of enjoyment with which after a refreshing bath and the investment of the outer man in clean clothing from head to foot, I lay stretched upon my blanket beneath a shade of a wide spreading hickory tree. The day was delicious. The breeze came to me burdened with the fragrance of the last summer flowers, lifting gently my hair and whispering to me from the swaying branches overhead. Even the horses seemed to join in the lassitude of the camp. They lay around us in the deep rich grass, which they were too lazy to crop, the very types of perfect physical satisfaction. And so we rested at headquarters—the officers, the soldiers, the negroes, the horses, the mules, all wrapped in the *dolce far niente* which marked the termination of our eventful summer campaign in Virginia.

ROBERT HALL.—We shall, perhaps, surprise our readers when we avow our belief that the lord of modern conversation, most nearly approaching to Johnson, but in many things far surpassing him in conversational powers, was Robert Hall. He had that rapid nimbleness of fancy and imagination, seconded by a vehement rapidity of language. His estimate of a very popular author was good, if not just. "Sir, he has set out on a race after obscurity, and, sir, he has overtaken it." Again, on a pleasant ride with a friend, as the great preacher's eye glanced over the sun setting beneath the waves, he exclaimed: "Only look, sir, that mild, silvery light on that expanse of waters! Why, sir, it looks as if they were preparing for a magnificent public baptism, and the whole of the hundred and forty and four thousand described in the Revelations were about to descend into the waves."

We believe Robert Hall was the finest of all our table talkers. He was in conversation what he was as a preacher rapidity, imagination, wit and force—he possessed these in a large degree. Somebody said "No doubt, in a future state, the powers of the human mind would be enlarged to an indefinite degree." "What's that, sir? What a that?" The question was repeated. "Why the mind more than the body, sir? Will the body undergo this frightful increase? Then we shave a man whose nose would perforate the sun, his chin stretch across the Atlantic, and his toes fought in the wrinkles of his face, none but a fool could believe in that, sir?"

His genius for happy retort never slumbered. A timid man was the subject of conversation, when he remarked: "Mr —— is so enormously modest, he seems always to be begging pardon of all flesh for being in the world." Foster's distinction between Hall and Coleridge was very good. Hall used language as an engineer to assist to his words go and come, impartially, and they obeyed his bidding. Coleridge used his words as a necromancer, so garish and unearthly were their embodiments and subjects.

Robert Hall never had an audience in the midst of which he could not shine. How would his sudden and brilliant coruscations have astonished the brilliant companies of Holland House! Can we doubt for a moment that he had a genius for conversation inferior to none of the distinguished people who thronged there? He not only had a genius inferior to none, but he had faculties which would have placed him in a rank superior to all. He would never have condescended to the mere fun and frivolity of Sidney Smith; but he had a wit quite as brilliant, a point and force as pertinent and strong, while the range of his thoughts and fervor of his imagination would have suggested topics of an incomparably higher character than those which relieve the monotony of the dinner table. It is very true that Christian ministers of Robert Hall's creed and complexion cannot join, or cannot feel at home, amidst the coteries of Holland House; and perhaps it must be admitted that his dignity was not of that cold, well bred order which always puts the curb upon expression. His words, like the hoofs of prancing and curveting steeds, struck sparks as he passed; and the sentences created the shock, not only of surprise, but of fear, and gave not only the fire and light of speech, but if often, only the pleasantry, frequently the awe and wonder, too.—*Eclectic Review*.

"SCHOOL RULES."—Not many miles from here a young lady of our city is teaching school. She sends us the following rules provided her by the trustees, for the government of the school

No Swearin
" fitin
" quarelin
" pinkmasin
" going into the water
" runion and jumpin
" goting into any persons vine patches, or orchards without the consent of the owner
No pinchin
" stickin of pins into each other
" pullin of hair during books
" Courtin in school
" writing of love letters in school

Not more than one pupil must go out, at a time, unless for wood, or water
No cracklin of walnuts, unless dried
" whisperin

Those rules must be observed, for a violation of those rules, will be punished with the lash, according to the verdict of the trustees.—*Ironton Register*.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION

All persons who have been and are in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the integrity of the Union of the States are requested to meet in the several precincts to elect Delegates to a Union County Convention for Multnomah County, to be held on Saturday, the 24th day of March A D 1866 at the hour of 10 o'clock A M at the Court House on said County, to nominate Delegates to the State Convention, Candidates for the Legislature and County officers for said County and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the Convention.

It is respectfully recommended that the several precincts meetings be held at the places of voting in each precinct on Tuesday, the 20th day of March, at 10 o'clock P M

The Committee have adopted the basis of representation adopted by the State Central Committee, viz the Henderson vote of June A D 1864

The several precincts are entitled to the following number of Delegates to the County Convention: North Portland, 16; South Portland 22; Willamette, 2; Russell's Valley, 2; Sandy 2; East Portland, 3; St Johns, 1; Sauvies, 1; Multnomah 2.

THOS. FRAZAR,
J N DOLPH,
C HICHEY,
} County Committee

Douglas County Convention.

The Union voters in the several precincts in the county of Douglas Or gon are requested to meet on Saturday, March 10th 1866 for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Union County Convention to be held in Roseburg, on the 17th of March next to elect Delegates to attend a State Convention and Councilman for the 24th of March next, for the nomination of State Officers.

And further, that said Delegates so made in County Convention at Roseburg on Saturday, May 5th, 1866, to nominate county officers

THOS HYINGSTON,
J TURNER,
J GREEN,
Union Co Com

Clackamas County Union Convention.

The Union Voters of Clackamas County, Oregon, who have been true in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws of the United States against all opposition, are requested to meet in the several Precincts for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a Union County Convention for Clackamas County to be held at the Court House in said City on SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH 1866 at the hour A M to nominate Delegates to a State Convention, Candidates for Legislature and County officers and County and transact such other business as may properly be brought before the Convention.

It is respectfully recommended that the several Precincts meetings be held at the usual places of voting in said County on Thursday, the 15th day of March 1866 at the hour of 1 o'clock P M

The several Precincts are entitled to the following number of Delegates: Canemah, 4; Linn City 1; Tualatin 1; Pleasant Hill 1; Union 2; Lower Molalla 4; Macleman's, 2; Upper Molalla, 3; Beaver Creek 2; Hardings 2; Spain Water, 2; Young's 2, Rock Creek, 3; Milwaukie 3; Oregon City, 12

W W BUCK
C W BRYANT,
ABEL MATTOON,
A MARQUAM
Union County Committee.

Boots and Shoes,

UP STAIRS; A LARGE STOCK

H. W CORBETT.

Umatilla, Boise, AND IDAHO EXPRESS AND FAST FREIGHT LINE.

THIS LINE IS NOW IN COMPLETE RUNNING order from Umatilla to Idaho City in Boise County and prepared to carry both Passengers and Freight between the above and all intermediate points with care and dispatch

The Line is Stocked with the Best Teams the country affords and entirely New Thorough Brace

CONCORD WAGONS,

Will be run at Speed and Safety in the transportation of Freight never before offered in Idaho. We are Superior Inducements for Shipping Goods from San Francisco and Portland to Idaho as our arrangements with the Oregon Steam Nav Co and the Owyhee Stage Co are such that all Goods shipped by the Lines will not be subject to the usual delays but pass through as

Fast Freight.

Goods shipped from San Francisco to connect at Portland Chuck will be promptly forwarded to destination

GOODS SHOULD BE MARKED—CARE H M D & CO'S EXPRESS LINE and shipping directions sent to our Agents at Portland and Umatilla

ADVANCE CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION PAID

by the Line and Collected at Destination. Goods will be forwarded with Dispatch to Owyhee and South Boise

PASSENGERS CARRIED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Families will be furnished with Supplies & Accommodations in Wagons. Leave Robbs Thorough Brace Wagon on the most Eligible Route Monday each week for the Road at 4 past 4 and Connect at Umatilla so that passengers will not be delayed in either route

Agents:

RICHARDS & McCRAKEN	San Francisco
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN	Portland
JOSEPH TEAL	Dalles
POWELL & CO	Umatilla
J S WILKINSON	La Grand
H M DeBELL & CO	Boise City
H M DeBELL & CO	Idaho City
MAJOR SAILER	Rocky Bar (South Boise)
DeBELL & MOORE	Ruby and Silver Cities

H M. DeBELL & CO.

oct20-6m Proprietors

Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of an execution to me directed issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Multnomah, in favor of John T Smith and against Samuel Farnum, I have this day levied on the following described real estate, to wit Lot (2) two in block 24, and lots 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 25 in Couch's addition to the city of Portland, and will expose the same at public sale, in front of the court house door in Multnomah county, on Thursday the 29th day of March, A D 1866 at the hour of 10 o'clock A M, and will sell so much of said real estate as will satisfy the above execution, amounting to 109 dollar in U S gold coin and interest from the 14th day of November, 1865, together with costs, &c.

JACOB SUTZEL, Sheriff
of Multnomah Co, Oregon

Portland, February 28 1866.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court for the county of Multnomah, in favor of Jonathan Simpson and against B Thornalley, I have this day levied on the following described estate to wit All those fractions or pieces of land lying and included between the southern line of the following described blocks in the City of Portland, Multnomah county, as per the plat thereof, to wit Blocks No. 194, 196, and block No. 234 and the southern line of the patent issued to Stephen Coffin for a portion of the Portland Land Claim, consisting a strip of land running north and south the full width of said block, and will expose the same for sale at public auction, in front of the Courthouse door, in Multnomah county, on Thursday, the 29th day of March, A D 1866, at the hour of 10 o'clock A M, to satisfy the above execution and costs.

JACOB SUTZEL,
Sheriff Multnomah County, Oregon.

Portland, Feb 28, 1866

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMMON Council of the city of Portland propose to improve First street in said city between the centre of Yamhill street and the north line of Madison street, excepting that portion of said street covered by Washington street, by grading and paving with Belgian blocks the whole width and a portion of six intersections now occupied by plank cistern covers, said portions of the intersections to be improved by placing timbers across the cisterns with three inch plank placed on their edge, the same separated by slips of plank, with gravel and of the said street as on the adjacent Pavement, with curbing on said street of six inch plank placed in the middle, and sidewalks of two inch plank, said sidewalks and crosses of same to be constructed similar to the sidewalks now being constructed on Washington street

The notice given by this Council on the 1st of February, 1866, of the proposed improvement of said street in manner therein provided is hereby revoked

Published by order of the Common Council

H R NEWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Portland, Feb. 23d, 1866. d-10t

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

We would call attention to the following facts in connection with this Machine which renders it superior to any other in use:

It forms a flat elastic seam which will not rip in wear, It is entirely noiseless;

A patented device prevents its being turned backward;

The needle cannot be set wrong;

Can be used successfully without other instructions than accompany the Machine;

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1867. For particulars, enquire of

STEWART & COURTLEY,
Agents for Oregon, 103 Front street.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1866. nlldawly

PIONEER IRON WORKS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

KITTREDGE & LEAVITT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON DOORS AND SHUTTERS,

CAST IRON PILASTERS (of the latest style),
BANK VAULTS,
PRISON CELLS,
IRON STAIRS AND FENCING,

And all kinds of IRON WORK required in HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDING.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of Second Hand FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS

Corner Battery and Jackson Sts,
San Francisco

AGENTS FOR OREGON—
RICHARDS & McCRAKEN,
Portland

jal5dawly

Union Market,

MANN, HILL & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the best of *MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES*, and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Union Market,

South West Corner of Washington and Second Sts., and

A liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city

Kenner Meat constantly on hand

Portland, March 6th, 1866. dtf

Empire Market.

Corner Washington and First Sts., and

Pacific Market,

No. 2, Couch's Addition.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND all the varieties of FRESH AND CURED MEATS that the market affords, for sale at either of the above Markets at Wholesale or Retail

Give me a call one and all and we will try to make you all satisfied (jal3dtf) A H JOHNSON

$:150 Reward!

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE arrest of JAVIN BUSH and GEORGE W WRIGHT who escaped from the County Jail of Multnomah County on the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th inst. $250 for the arrest of J BUSH and $150 for the arrest of WRIGHT to be paid on delivery to this County

DESCRIPTION—J Bush is about 24 years of age 6 feet high he has long pinkish face dark hazel eyes a little cut up about the head, long slim legs; weight about 175 lbs small instep; George Wright is about 30 years of age 6 feet high straight built dark hair and sandy goatee slim face, grey eyes weight about 180 lbs

SAID REWARD PAID IN GOLD COIN

JACOB SUTZEL,
Sheriff of Multnomah County
Portland Oregon February 7 1866

Notice

To Delinquent Tax Payers of the City of Portland.

THE TAX ROLL of the City of Portland for the year 1865 is now in my hands for collection and will be kept open for the space of 10 days at my office in the corner of Second and Yamhill Streets from which time I give all non payers notice to pay who have neglected to pay to the City Treasurer

At the expiration of the ten days I shall enforce the collection of said taxes by seizure and sale of property in the manner provided by law

H L HOYT
Marshal of Portland

Feb 24, 1866 10t

To the Tax-Payers of Multnomah County

THE TAX ROLL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1867, now in my possession, will be closed on the 15th day of March next

All taxes not paid by the 15th of March will be returned to the County Court as delinquent

JACOB SUTZEL, Sheriff
Corner of Park and P Streets
of Multnomah County Oregon

d tf

"CONSTITUTION WATER,"

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,

Gravel, Dropsical Swellings,

GENITAL DEBILITY, ETC.

THE ASTONISHING SUCCESS WHICH HAS AT tended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it causes in the debilitated and shattered constitution. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies where it is used, and also—

DIABETES, IMPOTENCY,
LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY,
PHYSICAL PROSTRATION,
INDIGESTION,
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
GLEET, FLUOR ALBUS,

And in every disease in any way connected with the disorder or decay of the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness, should take the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once enlarged, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated medicine be called the

MEDICAL WONDER.

The sleeping, trembling victim of dissipation and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step, his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy becomes bright and active and he sees forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor—The medicine reaches the CONSTITUTION itself, and restores to it its normal condition.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSITS, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT in these cases, and you will ever give praise to

CONSTITUTION WATER.

Males or Females,

Are seen to at once with that dist. ing pain in the small of the back and through your blood CONSTITUTION WATER will relieve you like magic.

Dr W F GREGG, Proprietor
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, New York

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
401 and 404 Battery st, corner Clay, San Francisco

SOLD BY

HODGE & CALEF,
SMITH & DAVIS,
W. WEATHERFORD,
And all Druggists. jul7

CONSTITUTION

LIFE SYRUP,

COMPOSED OF

IODIDE POTASSIUM

With the Compound Concentrated Fluid Extract of Lungwort, Augustura Root, Alter